

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From November 21. to November 28. 1734.

From the Imperial Army in Italy, July 22.

THE Fatigues we had undergone since the Battle at Parma, made it requisite to set a part the 10th Instant as a Day of Repose. On the 11th, Count Konigsfegg arrived here, to take upon him the Command of the Army, in the room of the late General Mercy. The two succeeding Days were spent in reviewing the Troops, and in sending away the superfluous Artillery and Ammunition to Mantua, as likewise our heavy Baggage, &c. On the 14th, Count Konigsfegg, accompanied by several General Officers, went to survey the Ground at Quingentolo, in order to form a Camp there. On the 15th, the Garrison of Monti-Chierugolo arriv'd safe at the Camp, with 6 Pieces of heavy Cannon, a great Quantity of Ammunition, and six Pontoons. On the 16th, we receiv'd advice, that the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of *Grand Maset*, consisting of 1200 Men, was advanc'd as far as Mantua, and during this Day and the next, we sent to Mantua all the Provisions we had been able to get together on both sides the Po. On the 18th, the Army receiv'd marching Orders, and the Camp at Quingentolo being thought a better Situation, in respect to the Air and the Health of the Soldiery, our Troops quitted Rovero, and arriv'd in good Order at the former Place, without the least Interruption on the part of the Enemy. The Right Wing of our Army extends to the Po, a small Mile from the Place where the Secchia falls into it. The Left reaches to the Brink of a deep Canal. The Enemy lies encamp'd on the other side the River. On the 20th, several Men were employ'd to sink Wells for the Convenience of the Army. On 21st, the General detach'd some Parties of Troops to reconnoitre the Enemy, and to dislodge them from some Cassines (or Farm-Houses) they possess'd on this side the Secchia, which they abandon'd upon the Approach of our Men. We perceiv'd the same Day some Motion in the Camp, and believe several Parties of their Troops, which had been dispers'd in different Posts, join'd at that time the grand Army. This Day the Baron de Pallant was detach'd with 350 Foot, and 100 Horse, towards the Mirandola, in order to serve as an Escort to some Artillery and Ammunition we expect from thence. We have Advice, that the Allies have sent a Body of Troops to take Possession of the City of Modena.

Paris, Aug. 7. According to our Letters from Italy, of the 25th of last Month, the Allies continu'd in their Camp at Bondanello. The Marshal de Coigny was advanced upon the Banks of the Secchia, and had fixt his Quarters in some Cassines over-against Quistello. This Village, which stands at the Head of one of our four Bridges over the Secchia, is guarded by a Detachment of our Troops.

Count Konigsfegg is encamp'd within a little Way of us on the other Side the River. As soon as he was appriz'd of our Resolution to besiege Mirandola, he put his Army in Motion, and is now so posted, that we must oblige him to move before we can execute our Intentions upon that Town; so that a second Battle may be suddenly expected; and as there is a Plain in the Neighbourhood of the Imperial Camp, which will admit the Cavalry of both Ar-

mies to engage, we imagine the Scene of Action will be carried thither. The Imperial Horse is certainly very numerous, and in exceeding good Order, but their Foot was so shatter'd in the Battle of Parma, that notwithstanding the Reinforcements they have since receiv'd, their Infantry cannot exceed 15 or 16000 Men: 'Tis very fortunate for them, that we were prevented by want of Provision from pursuing them before they had Time to recover themselves. Through this Impediment on our Part, they gain'd more than two Days March of us, and had an Opportunity to save their Artillery, their Ammunition and Baggage. The Marquis de Rangoni having been sent by the Duke of Modena to the King of Sardinia and the Marshals of France, had a long Conference with them on the 12th ult. after which, the Marquis de Maillebois was detach'd with a Body of Troops, to put a Garrison into the Town and Citadel of Modena, under the same Conditions that the Duke of Vendome had a Garrison there in the last War. Our Nearness to the Enemy exposes us to frequent Skirmishes with them. A few Days ago a Detachment of Hussars and Carbineers having met a Party of the Emperor's Cuirassiers, took them all Prisoners.

London, Aug. 1.

We learn from the Imperial Camp upon the Secchia, that on the 22d of last Month, N. S. Baron Pallant, Colonel of the Regiment of Dhaun, undertook so hardy an Action, as to pass in Sight of the Troops of the Allies, and to enter with a Succour of 1000 Men into Mirandola; which he perform'd without the loss of a Man. 'Tis added, that Count Konigsfegg has had the good Fortune to throw some Artillery and Provision into that Place.

Hague, August 6.

"We expect every Moment the News of a Battle in Italy: The two Armies there are reckon'd near equal, and 'tis assur'd, that the Imperialists shew the utmost Impatience to repair the Misfortune at Parma, by a new Engagement with the Enemy."

Mantua, July 21. The Marshal Count Konigsfegg, in visiting the Imperial Army, having found some of the wounded Men lying in the Field for want of Barracks, order'd them to be carried directly into his own Quarters. The Prince of Wirtemberg is perfectly recover'd of his Wounds, which prov'd much sicker than was at first imagin'd.

Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Camp at Quingentolo,

July 30. "The General Count de Konigsfegg, who wins daily the Esteem of his Army, and is already in Possession of their Affection to a very great Degree, takes all imaginable Care to procure a plentiful Subsistence for his Troops. However discourag'd we might seem lately, on Occasion of our Retreat from Parma, and the Misfortune we had to leave so many of our Comrades behind us, that Day is forgotten, and the Prudence of our present General has so animated the Troops, that their Courage and Spirits can hardly be contain'd within proper Bounds: The French are too near Neighbour's not to know this, and are accordingly intrenching themselves with great Diligence." The

The following Letter was wrote by 'is most Christian Majesty to the Marshal D'Asfeldt, on Occasion of the late Reduction of Philipsburg.

" My Cousin,

" I Am truly sensible of the important Service you have lately done in the Conquest of Philipsburg. Your Courage and Resolution could alone surmount those Difficulties with which the perpetual Overflowing of the Rhine damp'd your Enterprize, and you had the Satisfaction of seeing with how happy an Ardour so bright an Example inspir'd the Minds of the Officers and Soldiers. I had an Account brought me each Day of your Proceedings, and therein found, that as the Obstacles to your Success encreas'd, whether by the Rage of the Water, or the Fury of the Enemy's Fire, the Ardour and Patience of my Troops arose in Proportion. There is no Point of Success out of the Power of a Nation thus brave. I charge you, represent to my Generals, my other Officers, and in short, my whole Army, how much I am satisfy'd with their Behaviour. You cannot doubt of my Sentiments with relation to yourself, when you read the Contents of these Presents. Whereupon I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

" Versailles, July 23, 1734.

" Sign'd, Lewis, &c."

From the Imperial Camp at Quingentolo, Aug. 5. A great Number of Hands have been employ'd for some Days past to compleat our Works before the Head of the two Bridges which we have over the Po. On the 30th of last Month a large Quantity of Provisions that had been amass'd in Ostiglia, Rovero, Roveredo and Suoco, was carry'd to Mantua. On the 31st several Deserters came over from the Enemies Camp, by whom we learn, that their Horse is in great Want of Forage, and that Provisions of all kinds are very scarce in the Army. On the 1st Instant we exchange'd 141 Prisoners with the Enemy. On the 3d we receiv'd News that a Regiment of Hussars, consisting of 480 Men, was arriv'd at Mantua in its Way to join us; and Yesterday a Party of 300 Horse and 50 Hussars were sent towards Concordia to observe the Enemy's Motions.

The following Letter was written by the Primate of Poland to the Empress of Russia, August 3, 1734.

" The melancholy Situation of Affairs, and the painful Confinement in which I am led from Place to Place by a numerous Guard, inform me fatally that I am falln into Disgrace with your Imperial Majesty, altho' I have neither said or transacted any thing but what my Conscience demanded of me, and the Fundamental Laws of the Land requir'd at my Hands. All my Temporalities have been taken from me, my Revenues diverted to profane Uses, my ancient Places of Residence levell'd to the Ground; nor has even my Furniture been left me, tho' deposited for Protection in Places the most Sacred: But all these Misfortunes concern me infinitely less than to have incur'd your Imperial Majesty's Displeasure. Forlorn, dejected, cast off from the Honours I aspir'd to of your Gracious Favour and Protection, I am become the most miserable of Men. The high Characters centred in my Person set me more expos'd to publick Affronts; the Prelate is now the Laughing-stock of the Populace; the Primate levell'd to the Scorn of the Vulgar: Whether then shall I turn but to you, O Princess, entreating, that the noble Impulse of your Soul will prove my Advocate, and recommend me to your Clemency and Goodness; nor can great Princes, in any Action, raise themselves nearer the Deity than by those of Compassion and Pity. Hence shall your Majesty assure yourself of the choicest Blessings Heaven has to bestow, and add to the Glory of those Praises which the whole Universe pays your Majesty as its just Tribute. Once again let me beseech your Majesty to grant me your Pardon and Favour; give me to spend the small Remain of my Days in Peace and Security, for I am depress'd with the Weight of my Age and Sorrows, and stand on the brink of my Grave; so shall I implore the Almighty, without ceasing, to bless your Majesty's glorious Designs, and keep you in the Zenith of Prosperity. I dare assure your Sacred Majesty, that had my Glass still to run a Term of Years, I should sacrifice that time in a perfect Submission to your Orders, making it the Business of my

Life to conform thereto. Your Mercy therefore grant me, great Princess, and permit me to finish my Career in Liberty, tho' with Poverty. I am, &c."

London, August 15. We learn by private Letters from Mentz, that the Inhabitants of that City are in an inexpressible Transport upon the Retreat of the French Army from their late Camp in that Neighbourhood. That the Elector and his Court are already return'd thither, and that nothing is seen there but Festivals and Rejoicings.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange having accompany'd the Prince of Wirtemberg to Mentz, to take a View of the Fortifications, and the Condition of Defence that City was in, lay there the Night the French decamp'd. His Highness continued there likewise the next Day, and was entertain'd at Dinner by the Baron de Eltz, Canon of the Metropolitan Church; and in the Evening was present at a Ball which the Duke of Beveren gave the Ladies of the City.

The next Day his Highness took leave of the King of Prussia, of Prince Eugene, and of the several other Princes, and on Saturday Se'nnight left the Imperial Army to return to Holland. On Tuesday his Highness arriv'd at Cologne, under a triple Discharge of the Cannon of the City, and on Wednesday set forward on his Journey to the Hague.

Edinburg, Aug. 8. Yesterday a most melancholly Accident happen'd; five Gentlemen, Merchants and Traders in this City and Leith, went out from that Port to take Pleasure and shoot Sea-Fowls, when the Boat over-turn'd, and four of them were drowned, viz. Mr. Patrick Cumming, jun. Merchant, Mr. David Williamson, Vintner, Mr. Charles Sutherland, Merchant in Leith, and a most hopeful young Gentleman of the Name of Scor, with four Sailors that sail'd the Boat.

That Day was kept thro' all the Parishes of this Kingdom, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, (a few excepted, that put it off because of the Throng of Harvest) on account of the heinous and growing Sins of the Land, such as Atheism, Infidelity, Popery, Superstition, Ignorance of God, Ingratitude, Unfruitfulness, Luxury, Profaneness, and many other gross Immoralities; and for beseeching God to heal our Breaches, inspire all Ranks with a Spirit of Meekness, that he would put a Stop to the raging Sword abroad, preserve us from the Calamities of War, bless and long preserve our gracious Sovereign, bless the Season and Fruits of the Earth, and crown the Year with his Goodness.

Milan, August 11. The Generals of the Emperor's Army and those of the Allies, seem equally vigilant to gain an Occasion of engaging the other with Advantage. The King of Sardinia has detach'd the Marshal de Broglio, with a Body of Troops, up the Secchia, to observe if the Imperialists have really a Design to penetrate into the Milanese. Their Preparations seem indeed to put the thing beyond doubt, but Deserters report, that they have not a Stock of Provisions sufficient to undertake such an Expedition. The Imperial Army has been considerably reinforced; 'tis assur'd it now consists of 74 Squadrons and 38 Battalions; that of the Allies contains 48 Squadrons and 60 Battalions. The Desertion from both is equally great, notwithstanding the Care taken to hem the Troops in with Lines and Sentinels in order to prevent it. They write from Switzerland, that they swarm there with Deserters. The Camp of the Allies abounds at present with Provision. The Imperialists are now on a general Forage, to get together what they can from the Frontiers of the Venetian Territories. A Report is current here, that Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, second General of the Imperial Army in Italy, has abjur'd Lutheranism, and embraced the Roman Catholick Religion. The late Duke Regent of Wirtemberg was a Protestant, but the present Duke, elder Brother to Prince Lewis, having been educated at the Emperor's Court, is a Catholick. The Marshal de Coigny, to shut up the Imperial Army as much as possible, has possess'd himself of the Passes of Regio, Gonzagua, Gazzolo, Bozzolo and Guastella.

London, Aug. 18. We lately mention'd, that part of the Crew of the Buxton, Capt. Beard, having (on the Coast of Guiney) turn'd Pirates, murder'd the Commander, and run away with the Vessel; since which there is Advice, that the Pirates made the best of their way for the Island of St. Thomas, a Dutch Settlement on the Coast of Africa, to the Governor of which Island they sold the Ship,

Ship, Cargo of Negroes, and other valuable Goods, amounting to a great Sum of Money, and purchas'd a Schooner, in which they put to Sea, in order (as suppos'd) to land in some convenient Place of Safety; but some few Days after the Schooner foundering, a Ship bound home from the Coast took them up, by which Means they got to Ireland; and as there is an Account from Cork, that one of the Fellows was suspected to be in that City, who was full of Portuguese Money, and married lately to a young Woman, there is great Probability of those Rogues being brought to condign Punishment, especially as we hear the Owners of the Buxton are now taking proper Measures for their being apprehended.

We learn, that it was the Boatswain that kill'd Capt. Beard, by cutting off his Head with an Axe, as he was lying, in a very weak and sickly Condition, on the Deck of his Cabin, asleep. There were several of the Crew present with the Boatswain, arm'd with Pistols, in order to shoot the Captain if he had been awake and made Resistance.

Hanover, August 20. According to the Advices which a Nobleman of this Court has receiv'd from Poland, King Stanislaus's Party not only gathers Strength, but is already become formidable. The Nobility are actually in Motion, to execute the Promise they made that Prince of assembling on Horseback. Lublin in Great Poland, and Bresze in Lithuania, are appointed for the Places of rendezvous; and already more than 20 Palatinates are ranged there, under their respective Standards. Each of these Assemblies have renew'd their Oaths and Confederacies to King Stanislaus. 'Tis surprising that the Neighbourhood of the Russian Troops has not struck some Awe into the Palatinate of Mazovia, of which Warsaw is the Capital; but instead of such Consequence, the Gentry there appear more generally affected to King Stanislaus than in the more remote Parts. Warsaw itself is tainted; and several Noblemen who kept silent, and seem'd submissive to the Current of Power, have withdrawn themselves privately to repair to the Rendezvous. The Court of Petersburg, inform'd of these Steps, has taken her Measures accordingly, and made the proper Dispositions for environing the Polish Army with her Troops: To which Purpose three different Bodies are advancing at the same time; the first by the way of great Poland, consisting of the united Forces of Russia and Saxony, under the Orders of General Lacy and the Baron de Boose; the second in Lithuania, commanded by Major-General Bismark; and the third on the side of Ukraina, towards Podolia, Volhinia, and Polish Russia. This last is compos'd of 15000 Foot and 7000 Horse, and enter'd Poland unexpectedly, having the Prince of Hesse-Homburg at their Head. The March of these Troops was with the greatest Secrecy, and the Arrival of the General so much the more surprising, as they believ'd his Highness still upon the Frontiers of Persia, where he has been for several Years Commander in Chief of the Russian Forces. The Report goes, that he is to bear the like Character in Poland, General Munich intending to return to Petersburg.

These Accounts add, that by the Arrival of the Body of Troops which the Prince of Hesse-Homburg has brought from Ukraina, there is now a foreign Army in Poland, to the Number of 68000 disciplin'd Troops.

Warsaw, Sept. 1. The Fortrefs of Stanislawow in Volhinia having stood for some Days the Attack of the Russian Troops, at length surrendered. A Party of about 200 Poles have appear'd several times in this Neighbourhood, and few Days ago cours'd up to the very Suburbs, where they killed a Groom belonging to the Castellon of Radono, and carried away four Horses; but the Governor soon detach'd after them a Party of Dragoons, who either kill'd or took Prisoners the whole Number. Great Preparations are making for the Reception of King Augustus.

Mannheim, Sept. 3. The French have promised our Court, to make good all the Damage done to these Countries, which is computed at two Millions of Livres. The French Army has pass'd the Rhine near Fort Louis, very probably to post themselves lower down that River the better to hinder the Imperialists from passing it.

Berlin, Sept. 6. Our Advices from Petersburg are very positive that another bloody Battle has happen'd between the Turks and Persians, wherein the former were again defeated; so that 'tis expected the Grand Signor must drop

his Crest and strike up a Peace on the latter's Conditions. The King is expected this Day or To-morrow at Potsdam.

Dantzick, Sept. 6. General Munich being set out for Petersburg, the Command of the Russian Troops is devolv'd on General Laszy. The Diettine of Polish Prussia is assembled at Grauffentz, thin of Members, 'tis true, but very unanimous.

Hanover, Sept. 10. Our Troops upon the Rhine are very sickly. They write from Dresden, that the Court of Saxony are not so clear as they have been, with Regard to the Affairs of Poland; all the Advices from them agreeing, that the Kingdom begins to be more embroiled than ever; insomuch that they must send more Forces thither, the Army of Tatars which had joined the Confederates, being daily reinforced by King Stanislaus Adherents.

Paris, Sept. 13. The Imperialists continue to forage in the Ferrarese, notwithstanding all the Bustle the Pope has made to prevent them, no Anathema being half so dreadful to some People as an empty Belly. 'Tis given out here, that the Republick of Venice has rejected the Offers which the Emperor made to induce it to declare for him.

Heidelberg, Sept. 15. The Duke of Wirtemberg will have the Command of the Army in the Absence of Prince Eugene: That Prince took such prudent Measures, that the French, after all their Vapouring, were not able to raise any Contributions in his Country. The Count Hamilton is arrived here from Vienna, to execute a private Commission on the part of his Imperial Majesty with Prince Eugene.

From the Upper-Rhine, Sept. 16. On the 11th Instant several Detachments of French, to the Number of 10000 Men repass'd the Rhine near Fort Kehl, and 'tis believ'd will be put into Winter-Quarters in the City of Strasburg.

Hague, Sept. 17. The Duke de Bitonto is at last sail'd for the Kingdom of Sicily, with 360 Transports. He has Orders not to receive any Imperial Troops, unless as Prisoners of War. Thus if the Spaniards make the Conquest of that Island as they have done of Naples, the Emperor will lose this Year above 20,000 of his best Troops on that side. There are not above 5000 Imperialists in Sicily, who have shut themselves up in Messina and Syracuse. They have abandoned Melazzo. The Spaniards have 18 Battallions and 2000 Horse, a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition, Equipage and Provisions, and (to crown all) a Million of Pieces of Eight.

London, Sept. 10. Poland is in a Flame; the Party for Stanislaus being every where on Horseback; Count Tatlo at the Head of 20,000 Horse and 4000 Foot, advanc'd to Warsaw, where there was only a Garrison of 1000 Men, but generously declin'd to Plunder it.

'Tis remark'd by Two Holland and Three Flanders Mails, that the combined Squadron of France and Spain, have Orders to attack *ANY* Fleet that shall venture into the Mediterranean, with Design to interrupt the Expedition to Sicily. And 'tis said our Fleet is order'd to winter there.

The Corsicans being underhand supported by some Foreign Power (Spain perhaps) and supply'd with Arms and Ammunition, have rejected all Offers of Accommodation.

Count Koningsegg having distributed Provisions to his Army for 8 Days, and Ammunition for 24 Charges, it may be infer'd from thence, that an Action will soon ensue.

A Report is currant, that a Proclamation will shortly be published to Summon the Parliament to meet upon Business towards the End of November.

In the mean Time, the Naval Forces are daily increased by impressing great Numbers of Men out of all home-bound Ships; and the Men of War are so stationed in the several Ports of the Kingdom, that few Seamen escape falling into their Hands; so that the Fleet is much more powerful than it has been for upwards of 20 Years past.

'Tis advis'd by a Holland Mail, just arriv'd, that the Czarina designs to augment her Fleet next Spring to 50 Sail of the Line, and 36 Frigats, and is building Forts to secure them from any insult.

That Winter-Quarters were settling for both Armies on the Rhine.

That the Spanish Army were landed on the Island of Sicily.

Sept. 12. The Emperor having had the Preliminaries for a Peace proposed by certain Neutral Powers communicated to him, his Imperial Majesty, according to what they write from Vienna, seemed not pleased with them.

By a Mail from France this Day, 'tis advised, that the Spaniards which sailed the 24th for Sicily, had Orders to begin with the Siege of Messina, and that another Convoy of 4000 Men was arrived at Naples from Barcelona.

The extraordinary rise of the Actions at Paris, is confirmed, the Price being, when the Letters came away, 1310, and the Reason given for it, is the Prospect of a General Pacification, France having, 'tis said, accepted of the Preliminaries.

Nothing is now so much talked of here as the Probability of a Peace, and in order to facilitate this great Work, several double Marriages are to take Place; among others Don Carlos with the Emperor's second Daughter, &c. on which Account the Stocks are risen, South-Sea being 80 1 half. Old Annuities 106 1 4th. New Ditto, 104 3 4ths. Bank 140. India 144.

Monday last at Noon a Courier arrived at Court, from the Earl Waldegrave; we hear he has brought Advice, that the Imperial Army under the Command of Count Koningsfegg, had pass'd the Secchia, in order to give the Marshal de Coigny a Battle.

London, Sept. 19. We have News by Express from the Earl of Essex at Turin, of an Action in Italy, wherein the Allies were defeated with considerable loss, the Sardians suffered most. The Germans surprized them in the Night, so that Marshal Broglie (formerly Ambassador in England) narrowly escaped in his Shirt; that the French Military Chest, with a great Sum of Money in it, and the Marshal's Baggage were all taken.

Upon the Arrival of two Expresses this Morning, and another from the Earl of Waldegrave this Day at Noon, 'tis generally reported, that the Germans in Italy, five Days after the Action above-mentioned, attackt the Camp of the Allies, and not being able to force it, the Allies, marched out, and entirely routed them; and in the Action, 'tis said, Count Coningsfegg was wounded, and Prince Louis of Wirtemberg was kill'd.

The same Day a Spanish Messenger arrived, and 'tis currently reported, has brought News of the Surrender of Messina and Syracuse, whereby the Spaniards are become Masters of Sicily.

We have Advice from Gibraltar, that our Ambassador was return'd from Mequinez to Tetuan with 240 British Captives, and every thing was agreed upon with the Bashaw; but the Ambassadors Presents, &c. not being sufficient for Ransoming all the Captives, what was wanting, was to be paid in Corn, of which the Moors were in great want. And that the Captives were to embark for England in the Rose Man of War.

Custom-House, New-York, Novem. 25. Entred in. Ship Prince William from Jamaica, Sloop Two Brothers from Virginia.

Entered out. Ship Beaver for London, Sloop Catharine for St. Christophers, Sloop Mary for Jamaica.

Cleared. Sloop Royal Ranger, & Sloop Rose to Coracoa, Sloop Catharine to Jamaica, Sloop John & Mary to N Carolina, Sloop Wheel of Fortune to Rhode Island.

Philadelphia, November 28.

In our last we gave an Account of the apprehending of a Man who had passed some Counterfeit New-Castle 20 s. Bills, since which two more that were concern'd are taken in the Jerseys, the Importer and the Signer, and put into New-Castle Goal. 'Tis said that the greatest part of the Bills brought over were found with them.

Tuesday last a Woman was hanged at Chester for Burglary.

Custom-House, Philadelphia. Entred in.

Sloop Experiment, Lawrence Pyper, from Jamaica.

Entered out. Brig. Lancashire Witch, Jonathan Burchal, for St. Christophers.

Mary, James Marshal, for London.

Cleared. Ship Frame Galley, J. Green, to Cadiz.

Ranger, Wm. Heafleton, to Barbadoes.

Sloop Martha and Eliz. Nath. Owen, to Bermuda.

Brigt. John, Robert Hamilton, to New-Castle.

Sloop Lydia, John Goodwin, to Antigua.

Brigt. Beaver, Benjamin Christian, to ditto.

Unity, Benjamin Haskins, to ditto.

Snow William and Dick, to Dublin.

Speights Merchant, Henry Combe, to ditto.

Brigt. Thistle, Thomas Glenworth, to Lisbon.

Ship John and Anna, James Shirley, to Plymouth.

Snow Hope, William Hill, to Barbadoes.

Advertisements.

THESE are to give Notice, that Robert

Lucas of Wellingbrough Township in the County of Burlington, is desirous next Spring with Leave of the Provinces of West-New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, to keep and manage a Ferry truly at his Landing, within less than a quarter of a Mile of the Place where the Ferry has been held heretofore, upon these Terms, Ferriage for Man and Horse nine pence, for Single Persons four pence, a Gill of Rum for three pence, and extraordinary good Pasturage for Horses and Cattle upon Reasonable Terms. If there will be Encouragement for him, he designs to cut a Road from the Red-House, to the House adjoining to the great Road next to Leonard Van Deguit's Plantation, which is supposed to be a Mile and a Half nearer.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation in Warminster, Bucks County, upon Upper-York Road, consisting of 100 Acres of Land, a large commodious House, fit for either a store or Tavern, large Barn and stable, fine young Orchard and good Meadowing. Any Person enclining to purchase the same, may apply to William Howel near the Bank Meeting-House, Philadelphia.

FAIR West-India SALT to be sold by James Mackay, Merchant in Front-Street.

KUNDE und zu wissen allen denen jenigen welche einige Theilung mit Johan Backer Schap-kuiper in Philadelphia gehabt haben weissen derselbe gestorben: so wird von allen welche in schuld: geblieben und noch zu bezahlen haben sich ohne weittern verzug anhero kommen und ihre schuldichkeit an Benjamin Morgan, oder Hannah Baker, Executores abzutragen in alhiefiger Statt: und welche einige rechtmasige forderung haben konen ihre Rechnung einbringen.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of John Baker, late of Philadelphia Shop-keeper, deceased, are hereby required to make speedy Payment to Benjamin Morgan, or Hannah Baker Widow, the Executors of the last Will of the said John Baker. As also those who have any Demands, are desired to bring in their Accompts.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Spence, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payments to Jacob Duche of the same Place, Administrator. Also those who have any Accompts to settle with the same, are desired to bring them in.

Just Publish'd,

POOR RICHARD: An ALMA-

NACK for the Year 1735; containing the Lunations, Eclipses, Planets Motions and Aspects, Weather, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Highwater, &c. Besides many pleasant and witty Verses, Jestes and notable Sayings, as usual. Proofs of Titan's Death, predicted in 1733. Titan's Ghost. Saturn, Mars, and Penn's People. Receipt how to make Cuckolds. Bad Commentators. Impudent Hibham. Ignorant Politicians. Eyes and Priests. William's Wife. Well-bred Sally. Cunning and Wisdom. The Miser. Lewis the Great prov'd to be little. Unlearned wife Men. Sam's Wife's Curse. Great Wits jump. Hal's Management. Abstinent Tim. Halfwitted Railers at all Women. The Orator. Habit of Lying. Sally's Teeth. The generous Sun. What makes Folks amiable. The Lawyer's Saint, &c. By RICHARD SAUNDERS, Philomat Printed and Sold by B. Franklin. Price 3 s. 6 d per Dozen.

Where may be had Jerman's and Grew's Alinanacks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.